man who was a candidate for President, or who had

one, immediately sniffed at it. It had been charged

that he offered the proposition in favor of the inter-

of Mr. Arthur. Was it not possible to conceive that

a man might make a proposition without a selfish

end? When he made the proposition, a candidate

for the Presidency of the United States never

entered his head. He had not a candidate for Presi-

dent, and, so help him God, he never again would

have a candidate. His candidate for President was

that Republican-tried and known Republican-

who by by his experience commended himself to the

Republican party that he would unite them through-

out the breadth of the land in his favor. His can-

didate whose votes in Congress (if he happened to

be in Congress) and whose acts outside of Congress

to come with their strength to the Republican party

and save this country from what he believed would

disorganize it, or at least harm it greatly. [Applause.]

He had no other candidate. His proposition was

offered in the interest of absolute justice, which the

Mr. Frye then quoted statistics to show that the

representation from the Southern States which

were anti-Republican was nearly as large

publican. He did not wish to be understood

as being antagonistic to Republicans in the Southern

States. He did not believe in intimidation in the

South and if he had his way, it would not have

existed. While in Congress he had put his soul into

the task of maintaining Southern Republicans in

their rights; and he wished to say to representa-

tives from the South that he had never truckled to

the Bourbons. He had never melted down his

words. He had called murder, murder, everywhere,

and no man could charge him with forgetfulness of

Mr. Forbes of Massachusetts, briefly supported

the proposition made by Mr. Frye, stating that the

country would criticise the party if it refused to in-

augurate reform in the organization of the Conven-

tion. The matter was laid over for the present.

On motion of Mr. New, a resolution was adopted providing that the Chairman shall appoint three members of the committee, who, together with the Chairman and Secretary, shall compose a committee to make arrangements for the holding of the Consection at the site.

vention at the city.

Mr. Brewer, Mr. Bloss and State Senator Vedder, of
New-York, briefly presented the claims of Chat-tanqua for selection.

THE CLAIMS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Pennsylvania delegation was then received,

and in a speech by Colonel Snowden, of Philadel-

phia, the claims of that city to the honor were

presented. The place selected for the holding of

the convention would have little to do with the

naming of a candidate; and so far as Pennsylvania

was concerned she had no candidate to present,

and only desired that the Republican party

should present the strongest and best man for the ticket. The central feature of the Republican

platform would be the protection of American in-

dustry and labor, and it was well that the conven-

tion which represented the party which uphetd

that principle, should come to a great city, which

had been built up largely by the influences of that

system. The convention should come to the city

where the party was born, and take a

new impulse for the march to be led on for

the protection of the rights of all men which

have been guaranteed by the constitution. It seem-

SENATOR CULLOM FOR CHICAGO.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, claimed that Chicago

It was well known that the spirit of the party was

going to be in the next election. The Republican

party was going to join issue with the Democratic

Convention held within her berders, it salatogates were selected, it would go a good way toward helping the party to raise money for carrying on the campaign of 1884.

The first ballot was then proceeded with (the whole number of the votes cast being 46, 24 being necessary to a choice) and resulted as follows; Chicago 14, Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 12, Indiandalia, Sarestore, Sarestore, 1998.

Chicago 14, Philadeipaia 8, Cincinnati 12, Indianapolis 4, Saratoga 8.
Second ballot—Chicago 17, Cincinnati 17, Philadelphia 4, Saratoga 8.
Third ballot—Chicago 20, Cincinnati 21, Saratoga 4, Philadelphia 1.
Fourth ballot—Chicago 26, Cincinnati 18, Saratoga 4, Philadelphia 1.
So Chicago was declared to be the place for the next Republican convention.
The question then recurred on Mr. Frye's proposition against which Mr. Hicks, of Fiorida, raised a point of order.

The chair declined to rule upon the point of order

Coutlened on 5th Page.

the rights of any one.

as that from States which were surely Re-

National Committee could not afford to defy.

amended him to the business interests of the

ests of Mr. Blaine and in opposition to the interests

THE N. SONAL COMMITTEE. THE CONVE. N TO MEET IN CHICAGO IN JUNE.

SENATOR SABIN MADE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN-SENATOR FRYE'S PLAN OF REPRESENTATION REFERRED TO THE CONVENTION.

The Republican National Committee met in Washington yesterday, and made Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, its permanent chairman. The Committee decided to hold the National Convention of 1884 in Chicago, on June 3. The resolutions of Senator Frye, proposing a change in the plan of representation, were offered and provoked discussion and strong opposition. They were finally referred to the National Convention. Resolutions were adopted paying a warm tribute to the memory of United States and compelled the business interests Marshall Jewell, Chairman of the Committee in the Garfield Campaign.

COMMENTS ON THE COMMITTEE'S WORK.

GOOD HUMOR AND A HOPEFUL SPIRIT-SATISFAC-TION UNIVERSAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- The first act of the National Committee to day was to elect Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, as chairman, a selection which gives universal satisfaction. John M. Forbes, whose election was desired by many, preferred not to serve, and early this morning it was suggested that Senator Sabin, who had not appeared in any of the past differences of the party and who is young and energetic, would make a good chairman. The suggestion met with favor on all sides and he was chosen without opposition. Senator Sabin has been a resident of Minnesota a little more than ten years. He was elected to the Legislature the same year he settled in the State, and continued a member up to the time of his election as United States Senator. He is forty years old, is noted for his skill as a political organizer, and is successful in business, being largely interested in various manufactures. He was for Blaine in 1880, but under instructions voted for Windom. In a recent Chicago interview he expressed a mild preference for President Arthur.

The selection of Chicago as the place and June 3 as the time for the Convention seemed also to command general approval. Outside of those personally interested in the various cities which pressed their clams, the feeling seems to be that Chicago, by its central location, its ample hotel, railroad and telegraph facilities, and the cool weather which may be expected there in the first week in June, is the best place for the Convention of any of the larger cities urged.

The small wiseacres who crowd about such gatherings as this are full of explanations of the political significance of the various votes in the Committee on location. None of these is valuable enough to be

repeated. Senator Frye's plan of re-apportioning delegates on the basis of the Republican vote gave rise to an earnest but good-humored discussion, lasting several hours. Some of the Southern delegates showed deep feeling at the proposition to reduce their representation, but the discussion was at all times in good temper. Senator Logan took the ground that the National Committee had no authority to change the basis of representation in the National Convention, never having received power to do so from the Convention. Secretary Chandler, who had not expressed himself publicly heretofore with regard to Senator Frye's plan, energetically denied this, calling attention to the fact that the subject had been under debate in the Committee two days in January, without this point being raised. If I urged the adoption of the Frye plan, thus taking the same ground as he did a year ago. The Southern men in their speeches went more into the merits of the question, and made earnest appeals that the Republicans of the North should not treat the party in the South with harshness.

The subject was finally referred to the next National Convention by a vote of 25 to 18. The majority might have been larger for a motion to refer, but several members, who were opposed to Senator Frye's, proposition would have preferred a motion to table it altegether, and therefore did not favor a reference to the National Convention. Senator Frye's plan, energetically denied this, call-

reference to the National Convention.

The meeting was harmonious throughout and there was no appearance of the old factional divisions. The members generally were in excellent spirits, and most encouraging accounts were given of Republican prospects in all parts of the North.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Washington, Dec. 12,-The Republican National Committee met at noon to-day, at the Arlington Hotel and the roll call-disclosed the presence of the following named members or holders of members proxies-Alabama, Paul Strobach; Arkansas, Powell Clayton; California, Senator John F. Miller; Connecticut, Senator O. H. Platt; Delaware, Christian Febiger: Florida, W. W. Hicks; Georgia, J. B. Deveant; Illinois, Senator John A. Logan; Indiana, J. C. New; Iowa J. S. Runnels; Kansas J. A. Martin; Kentucky, William O. Bradley; Louisiana, Frank Morey: Maine, Senator William P. Frye; Maryland, J. A Gary; Massachusetts, J. M. Forbes; Michigan, J. H. Stone; Minnesota, Senator D. M. Sabin; Missippi, George C. McKee; Missouri, C. I. Filley; Nebraska, J. W. Dawes; Nevada, Senator John P. Jones; New Hampshire, W. E. Chandler; New Jersey, George A. Halsey; New York, T. C. Platt; North Carolina, W. P. Canaday; Ohio, W. C. Cooper; Oregon, J. H. Mitchell; Pennsylvania, C. L. Mageo; Rhode Island, W. A. Pierce; South Carolina, Samuel Lee; Tennessee, William Rule; Texas, A. G. Malloy; Vermont, G. W. Hooker; Virginia, S. M. Yost; West Virginia, N. Goff: Wisconsin, Elihu Euos; Arizona Levi Bashford; Dakota, C. T. McCoy; Idaho, G. M. Shoup; New Mexico, S B. Elkins; Utah, C. W. Bennett; Washington Territory, J. Brents; Wyo ming, J. L. Carey; District of Columbia, C. B.

The Committee was called to order by John A. Martin, the secretary. Ex-Senator Chaffee was chosen temporary presiding officer and Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, was elected permanent chairman by acclamation. Mr. Sabin, on taking the

chair, said:

While deeply sensible of the distinguished courtesy you have conferred. I am doubtless as much surprised as the country at large will be at the announcement of your choice, but, being pressed by all parties in the interest of the claim of peace and harmony. I accept what is rather a distasteful position at this time. I trust, however, that the work of this committee will be characterized by the same unanimity with which I have been elected, and that the next election of a Republican President will be by the same unanimous vote of the whole country. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. Elkins the following resolutions

were adopted by a rising vote: Resolved. That this committee deplores the death of Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, its chairman, distinguished as an earnest, consistent and valued member of the Republican party from its origin, and an active, generous and zealous participant in its State and mational contests, and especially in the memorable Presidential campaign of 1880.

campaign of 1880.

Resolved, That as Governor, foreign minister and Cabinet officer, the integrity of his official life added lustre to pure character and patriotic nature, and made for him a name, which his party and the Natton may well be proud to cherish with honor and affection.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the committee and published, and that a copy of the same, signed by the officers of the committee, be forwarded to the family of Mr. Jeweil.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, it was agreed that the

committee should first decide upon the time and then The question then rectined as a point of order.

Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, offered a resolution to amend "the call for delegates" adopted at the last meeting, by adding "except that in the State of Louisiana the delegates may be elected at any time after February 1, 1884." Mr. Magee, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment amending the "call" so as to extend to 30 days before the meeting of the convention, the time within which delegates may be elected. Mr. Hicks raised a point of order against both propositions, and pending a decision the committee took a recess.

When the committee came together again, the regular order being called for, the chairman stated that the pending question was on Mr. Frye's resolution, against which Mr. Hicks, of Florida, has raised a point of order—his grounds being that the proposition has been in principle discussed, voted on and negatived in January.

DISCUSSING THE FRYE PLAN.

The chair declined to rule upon the point of order the place of holding the next National Convention. Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, moved that the time be fixed as the first Wednesday in June. Mr. Elkins moved to amend by fixing the date as Tuesday, June 3. The amendment was adopted and the original motion as amended agreed to.

MR. FRYE'S PROPOSITION DEFENDED. Mr. Frye, of Maine, then submitted his propos tion for a new basis of representation at the next National Convention. In support of his proposition he said that it presented a subject which demanded nest and conscientions attention. Since the propsaition was made, he had received 100 Republican newspapers, from all over the North, and the united expression and demand was for reform in the con-vention. Doubtless the consideration of the propo-

ion would be postponed; but yet he had a duty

berform. When any gentleman made a proposi-

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1883. A GREAT STORM IN ENGLAND. tion to change the form of the convention every

LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTY.

WRECK OF SHIPS ON THE COAST-MEN KILLED IN THE CITY STREETS-BUILDINGS RUINED.

LONDON, Dec. 12 .- A gale prevailed throughout Great Britain and Ireland on Tuesday night, and was accompanied on the coast by heavy seas. The telegraph lines are much damaged. The gale was especially severe in Ireland, Scotland and North Wales. In the Midland counties of England huge trees were torn up and there was great destruction of property and personal injury. There was also some loss of life. The low-lying districts of Birmingham are flooded. At Derby the roof and chancel of the Church of St. Chad were demolished. The Congregational church at that place was also damaged. At Wolverhampton the Exhibition Building was destroyed. At Rotherham the parish church was much injured. Many huge chimney shafts were demolished at Manchester, Leeds, Bury, Pudsey, Stamford and Leicester. A huge gas-holder near Bradford was capsized and two large chemical works at Widnes were damaged.

SHIPS WRECKED AND IN DANGER. Fears are entertained regarding the safety of the Channel steamers which sailed before the storm began. A ship was sunk at the entrance to the Albert Dock in the Thames River. At Leicester the carriage works were destroyed. At Birkenhead, on the Mersey, great damage was done. The chief officer of a steamer which had just arrived from Glasgow was blown upon the quay by the gale and killed. In Liverpool cabs were overturned in the streets and many buildings were damaged. At Lincoln the parapet of the tower of the cathedral was blown down. At South Shields, near the mouth of the Tyne, vessels broke adrift in the harbor and

The British ship, Liverpool, Captain Davidson from Quebec, November 7, for Greenock, is a total wreck near Strangear, Scotland.' Nineteen of her crew were drowned. Only one man and a boy were saved. The ship has gone to pieces and the cargo is washing ashore. A portion of the town of Portsmouth is flooded. At Hartlepool many ships were

LIVES LOST ON LAND. Nearly all the channey stacks in Hull were overthrown. Two persons were killed there and several were injured. At Birmingham two persons were killed and a number of others were injured. Three persons were killed at Manchester by the falling of chouse. At Dewsbury three persons were killed. At Chester a man was blown down in the street and killed. Two persons were also killed at Liversedge. Yorkshire. A portion of the roof of St. Mary's Church at Berwick was destroyed. Several houses n the suburbs of Nottingham were blown down. A beat was wrecked while entering Galway harbor and four persons were drowned. At Newry, Ire-land, the gale was very severe, destroying much property and bending the hamp-posts in the streets. At Kildwick another gasometer was demolished. A Postal Telegraph inspector was cut in haives at

A CEMETERY DAMAGED.

At Bradford the monuments in Undereliff Cemetery and a portion of the depot of the Midland Rail-taken red-anded.

as a result of the suppression of the recent revells, is only exhalmed into peasants, four merchants, a schoolmeter and nine peasants, all of whom were taken red-anded. way were blown down. Several vessels docked in the Mersey were damaged. Two vessels were wrecked at Danare, near Ayr, Scotland, and two men were drowned. The lowlands in West Lauca-shire and in the Garatang district, on the Wyre River, are flooded. At Glasgow the damage to prop-erty was very great.

FRANCE AND CHINA IN TONQUIN. INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PRUNCH ADMIRAL IN COM-MAND IN TONQUIN BEGARDING WAR.

the protection of the rights of all men which have been guaranteed by the constitution. It seemed to him, however, that the constitution needed some tinkering in this respect so that all men should have equal rights before the law and equal chance in the country for liberty and comfort. If the convention were held in Philadelphia, it would have a mighty effect on the campaign before the party.

The Indiana delegation was the next received and Mayor Duggs, of Indianapolis, pointed out the advantages of that city as a place of holding the convention. The Republicans of Indiana were earnest, intelligent and active. They were as faithful and able as the Republicans of any other State. Indiana always was a doubtful state and was likely to become more doubtful in 1884. Should the Democratic Convention name a certain man, now prominently mentioned, Indiana would be placed in the centre of the fight and her Republicans would be called upon to lead what anight be called a "forlorn hope" but they would delt nobly. He did not heaitate to pledge that in 1884 the electoral vote of Indiana would be cast for the Republican candidate. Colone Dadley, of Indiana, seconded the cilorts of Mayor Duggs, claiming that the delegation represented people devated to the Republican party willing and capable of coping with a powerful enemy. He thought he was just field in saying that the interests of the party demanded that the claim of Indiana should receive respectful consideration.

Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, followed in support of the claims of Cincinnati and suggested the advantages which would inner to the Republican party by selecting that city for the convention. Cincinnati was not dedicated to any candidate, but was alone dedicated. Ohio was an October State. What was alone dedicated to the election of the Republican party should lose Ohio in October it was dombtful whether the lost ground could be recovered. At least he was a "doubting Thomas," He alluded to the bitterness of political centests in Ohio, stating that the entry Panis, December 12,-The Gaulois states that Prime Minister Ferry told the committees of the Repub-lican and Democratic Unions that immediately after the cote of confidence in the Government had been passed Courbet to inform the Chinese authorities that it gave the Government carte blanche as to matters pertaining to the Chinese officials a renewal of negotiations, each side holding its present military position in Tonquin. If the proposal is refused Admiral Courbet is to seize Rac-Nich, Sontay and Hung-Roa. When these places are cap-tured fresh proposals for nerotiations are to be made. If they are also rejected Admiral Courbet is to take possess-

y are also repeat an array of the five large Cohoese perfs. by Gant's says that neither Canton nor Shanghai is setaken, because M. Perry is averse to offending indip powers, and Admiral Courset will confine him to operations decimed necessary to obtain satisfac-LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Press Association says it is en-

Loxbon, Dec. 12.—The Press Association says it is enabled to state that if Bac-Ninh and Sontay are attacked by the French forces in Tonquin, the Marquis Tseng. Chinese Ambassador, will promptly leave his Embassy in Paris and go to England.

A Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Admiral Lespes will sail to-morrow to take command of the French fleet in Chinese waters.

THE DOOM OF O'DONNELL.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION-HOPES OF A RESPITE BY THE PRISONER,

London, Dec. 12.-The Press Association ays it is understood that the Home Office sent a letter to Judge Denman, who presided at the trial of O'Donnell, asking for his opinion in regard to the sufficiency of the evidence submitted by the prosecution to support the charge of wilful murder against O'Donnell. The Judge, it is believed, in reply has given his opinion that the evitence fully justified the verdict. was the best convention city in the United States.

Father Fleming, O'Donnell's spiritual adviser, visits the Mrs. O'Donnell, who recently arrived from Philadel-

phia, visited her husband in jail yesterday and again to-day. She will probably have another interview with him before his execution. O'Donnell continues in good spirits, and still has hopes of being respited.

The sherifs are completing their arrangements for the execution of O'Donnell on Monday next. Binns, the hangman, will arrive in London on Saturday. Only two members of the Press will be permitted to be present at the execution.

KING ALFONSO'S POLICY. EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE -CIVIL MARRIAGES-

party was going to join issue with the Democratic party or one great financial question. Its adversaries were attempting to reach out into the great Northwest and make the light there, and it was in the interest of the party that the convention should be held in Chicago. The Republican sof Illinois expected to be in line with the great party, and expected that the next Republican nominee for President will be elected triumphantly.

Senator Miller, of New York, said that the claim of Saratoga was backed by the great State of New York. The Republican party had never yet held a National Convention within the borders of New York. He did not come here stating that it was necessary that it should be held there for the purpose of carrying the State, New York claimed to be a Republican State, and he believed that without New York in 1884 the cause of the Republican party would be substantially hopeless. But wherever the Convention was held, New-York would be safe to the Republican party. Still that State would be delighted to have the Convention held at Saratoga, not only would the Empire State be carried, but it would furnish means to carry all the doabtful states. Haughterj.

Mr. Platt, of New-York, said that though New-York would be Republican without having the Convention held within her borders, it Saratoga were selected, it would go a good way toward helping the party to raise money for carrying on the PEACE WITH FRANCE. Madrid, Dec. 12.-The Ministerial Council has approved the draft of the royal speech to be delivered at the opening of the Cortes. It is reported that the are able to read and write and who pay taxes, and with a of the Constitution for future discussion by the Cortes. It proposes bills for civil marriages and trial by jury and es that the relations of Spain with all foreign powrentment of King Alfonso in Paris has been satisfactorily arranged and the relations now existing between the two untries are friendly, as betitting two adjacent nations with common commercial interests. Spain, it says, will endeavor to increase the cordiality with France, if

It is believed that Senor Sagasta will accept the speech, thus reconciling the existing majority in the Cortes and Dynastic Left and avoiding a split in the Liberal party.
The Conservative organs are denouncing the commercial agreement with England. They chain that its provisions are injurious to Spanish interests.

KHARTOUM WELL GUARDED.

INCREASE OF THE GARRISON-THE MOVEMENT OF

THE FALSE PROPHET UNIMPEDED. Carro, Dec. 12,-Ala-ed-Deen Pacha, Governor of Khartoum, has returned to that place from Duomy with garrison guns, ammunition and supplies which were there. He states that the report is confirmed

which were there. He states that the report is confirmed that El Mahdi after the battle, returned to El Obeid with the ammunition and the battery of Krupp guns which he had taken from Hicks Pacha.

El Mahdi was preparing to send ten thousand men to the province of Darpoag and another ten thousand to subdue the Kabaldsh tribes near Khartoum.

Baker Pacha will start for suakin to-morrow,
Baker Pacha's force consists of 2,300 gendarmes (of whom 500 are mounted), 1,500 black troops and 4,000 Bedouins, with five gans. This force is additional to that at suakim. Colonel Sartorius commands the gendarmerie and Zebehr Pacha commands the blacks and half of the Bedouins. The latter will advance to Berber from Suakin, whils the other half of the Bedouins, under Husselin Pasha, will go up the Nile, recruiting Bedouins on the way. The two forces will try to join between Berve and Buakim.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT TO ROME. Rome, December 12 .- The Popolo Romano newspaper states that Italians nowise object to the German Crown Prince Frederick William visiting the Pope. The Moniteur de Rome, Papal organ, says that nothing

has been decided on at the Vatican regarding the Crown Prince's visit, which, it says, will certainly embarrass King Humbert and the Pope. It shows the difficulty created by both the King and the Pope living in the same city. The Opinione newspaper, on the other hand, re marks that the visit would prove that it is perfectly pos for both the King of Italy and the Pope to live in Rome.

THE WAR IN HAYTI. ENGAGEMENTS AT JACMEL AND AT MIRAGOANE-A

SEA CONFLICT. St. Thomas, Dec. 7.—The dispatch stating that the Haytian steamer Dessalines had sunk the revo-Intionist steamer La Patrie was based upon a dispatch from President Salomon, of Hayti. The report proved to be untrue. On November 17th the Dessalines captured the schooner Dareless, from Kingston for Jacmel, with an assorted cargo of provisions for the insurgents. Of the

those shot are Arthur Allen, Edward Williams, Aurelius Noel, Petit Jeanty and Alfred Nelson.

The British warship Mailard reports that she witnessed, on November 16th, an engagement at Miragoane between the government troops on shore and the Insurgent steamer La Patrie. The steamer was lying in the roadstead shelling the troops with a one-hundred pound cannon, causing considerable destruction. The shots from the troops fell short of the steamer.

eight men found on board five were shot. The names of

Ing the troops with a one-hundred pound cannot, cassing considerable destruction. The shots from the troops fell short of the steamer.

On November 19 the Government forces began the bombardment of Jaemel. Until November 21 the insurgents remained silent, the shells having demolished the outworks of Fort Talavigne. At the last report Jaemel was still resisting, although suffering severely. It is reported here that there has been a severe engagement between the Dessalines and La Patrie. It is said that the paddle wheels of the latter steamer were damaged and that a shell killed seven men on her deck, and that she proceeded to Jaemel. The Dessalines also, it is said, sustained serious damage, besides having her commander killed, and proceeded to Fort an Prince.

CAPTAIN ROBERT DICKINSON. BRUSSELS, Dec. 12-Captain Robert Dickinson, an Irish Political refugee, and brother-in-law of Mr. Parnell, was found dead in his bed, to-day. The remains will be conveyed to Ireland to-morrow.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.-The captain and second mate of the British steamer Nisero, which stranded on the Sumatra coast, are safe; but twenty-five of the crew are in the hands of a bestile rajah, against whom the Dutch au, therefore are involved.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.-While Elliott and others were belog tried to-day, for the murder of William Smythe, the coun sel for the prisoners announced that the Queen's counse

LONDON, Dec. 12.-Lord Northcote has written a note endeming the suspension of Lord Rossmore as magis trate in county Menuchan, Ireland, as sympathizing with the discontented Irish. ANTWERP, Dec. 12-A flood in the river Scheldt has

verflowed the new quays here, and the adjacent streets. LONDON, Dec. 12.—Messrs, Peyton & Peyton, bedstead anufacturers, of Birmengham, have failed. Their lia-Inswich, Dec. 12.-At the election here to-day, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the

death of Mr. Cobbold, (Conservative) Mr. West, the Liberal candidate, was successful. DURKAN, Dec. 12.-The Chief Mampoer, who was con victed of treason by the Boers at Pretoria, in September has, and sentenced to death, has been hanged, despite the assurence of Fresident Kruger that the sentence should not be carried out until he had held a conference on the subject with Lord Derby, the British Colonial Secretary.

LONDON, Dec. 12. - A Belgrade despatch to The Times. says that the number of hangings that have taken place

STOLEN BONDS TO BE PAID.

THE BONDS STOLEN BY TREASURER HAMILTON, OF TRENTON, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.-In 1873 the financial authorities of this city issued a large amount of bonds, and placed them in the hands of City Treasurer Alex. under D. Hamilton, to be used in paying certain laims which were being vigorously pressed against the city. In the fall of the same year Hamilton disappeared All effort to discover the whereabouts of the defaulting treasurer or the bonds was unavailing.

In 1879 the city authorities were presented by the agent of John Raude, of Matamoras, Mexico, with coupons rep senting 6 years' interest, nearly \$8,000 upon \$200,000 to the Tonquin question. Admiral Courbet is to propose | worth of the stolen bonds, and payment was demanded. The city repudlated the coupons, and Roude brought suit in the U. S. Gis-un Court to compel payment. The evi-dence showed that Roude had purchased the bonds with the coupons, for \$18,000, of a banker in Matamoras, and

> A REJECTED LOVER SHOOTS HIMSELF. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIRUSE.]

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 12 .- Minor Wilcox and Miss Ella Thomson, of Saybrook, have been engaged to to be married for some time, but the engagement has and reproached her, it is alleged, because she received the attentions of other gentlemen. A quarrel followed and before they separated Miss Thomson dismissed her lover. He bade her good bye, saying, "You will never see m again," and left the house.

In a mement or two the report of a pistol was heard,

accompanied by a heavy fall. Several members of Miss Thomson's family rushed out and found young Wilcox near the back door with a bullet through his left lung near the heart. He was taken into the house and a physician was summoned, but no hope of his recovery is entertained. Miss fromson is heartbroken over the unfortunate affair, and has been suffering from hysteria ever since she heard the shot. Her life is also despaired of. Both Wilcox and Miss Thomson are connected with the families of well-to-do farmers, and the quiet town of old Saybrook is thrown into a fever of excitement by the attempted excettle.

THE FRENCH DELEGATES SNUBBED,

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. New-Haven, Dec. 12.-Messieurs Bouril, libanier and Brebant, three of the fourteen delegates sent by an organization of Paris workmen to inspect the various industrial fenterprises of America, were refused admittance by Sargent & Co., one of the largest concerns in this city dyesterday; and to day the Winchester Arms Company revoked a permit to visit the armory that was granted yesterday. At a meeting of the organized workmen of this city held last night J. B. Sargent was denonneed as a narrow-minded man, and the system of let-ting contracts which is in general use in New-England, was decried. Mr. Sargent says he was refused entrance to the shops while in France, although he applied many limes.

A METHODIST MINISTER SUSPENDED.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12.-The investigaat Casselton, Dak., in the case of the Rev. R. C. Ambler, charged with criminally assaulting Msr. D. E. Keith, resulted in finding the charge not sustained, but the evidence was enough to suspend him from the ministry until the annual conference. The conference was conducted with closed goors. Mr. Ambler was formerly both a physician and a lawyer practising in Iowa and this State, and it was while attending Mrs. Keith as a phy-sician that the alleged offence was committed.

LIBEL SUIT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-BRUNSWICK, Dec. 12 .- The jury in the \$10,000 libel suit of James Walling, Justice of the Peace, against Hugh Boyd of The Home News have returned a verdict of \$75 in favor of the plaintiff. They were going to make it \$50, but raised it upon being informed by the Court that unless the verdict was for more than that the plaintiff would have to pay the costs. The Home News charges walling with having sold himself at a primary meeting for \$15, to Miles Ross.

OVERCOME BY MIS SENTENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NEW HAVEN, Dec. 12 .--- Edward Hyland was sentenced to imprisonment for life for murdering his wife last July in a fit of drunkenness and Jealousy. When he was called upon to stand up, the court officers were obliged to assist him to his feet; and when the judge had ilnished he burst into tears. He was taken into an ante-room in a fainting condition.

was crowded with prominent society people of the city, the majority being in full dress. The bridal couple were Walter Brooks, one of Baltimore's wealthiest young men, and grandson of Chaunce oBrooks, ex-President of the B. and O. R. R., and Miss Sallie Bonsal, daughter of Stephen Bonsal, the Banker. A full dress reception was held afterwards, at the house of the bride. The presents displayed were magnificent.

NO VERDICT IN THE DWIGHT CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NORWICH, N. Y., Dec. 12 .- The jury in the Dwight case came into court twice this morning and again at eight o'clock to-night. Judge Fallett said he had received a note from the foreman during the day in which it was stated that they could not agree, and prob ably never could. He said the word "probably" gave him great hope; and they must again retire and further consider the case. One of the jurors complained of being ill, and desired a physician, which request was granted by the Court. They are furnished cots and sleep in the Court House.

JERSEY CITY'S STOLEN BONDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, Dec. 12 .- Judge Nixon, in the United States Circuit Court this morning, filed an opinion adverse to Jersey City in the case where John Roude, of Mexico, and Wm. M. Winans, of New York, sought to compel the payment of the coupons upon the bonds which were stolen by by the City Treasurer in 1873, and sold

COLORED MEN SHOT IN MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12,-A dispatch from Greenville, Miss., states that the three colored men who ere shot there on December 10 received their wounds while a political meeting was in progress. There has been an exciting contest for mayor between two independent candidates. One of the factions held a meeting in a dance house, while it was in progress a quarrel arose between "Frank" Montgomery, a white man, and a colored man. Pistols were drawn and shooting begun. "Sam" Finley, a white man, was seriously injured, and three negroes were shot. One named Hamer, was killed outright, one is expected to die, and the other is slightly wounded. The shooting, though deplored, created the bitterest feeling. A coroner's jury found that Hamer was killed by Mont-

ABOUT THE KEELY MOTOR,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 .- At a meeting of the ockholders of the Keely Motor Company to-day, a letter was read from Mr. Keely, stating that though he had made substantial progress in his work he had met with many mechanical obstacles and he could not at present take a statement as to the time he expected to get through He asked that the meeting be postponed until February 1, at which time he thought he would be able to make a satisfactory report. Some dissatisfaction was manifested by the stockholders at the unsatisfactory condition of affairs, but after an election of directors for the ensuing year the meeting adjourned antil February 1.

M'LAUGHLIN BEATS HEISER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Edward McLaughins, of Philadeiphia, to-night defeated John Randolph Helser, of New-York, in a one-thousand-point game of liards, French carours. McLaughlin went out in fourteen innings. His highest run was 805, Helser made only 134. McLaughlin's run of 805 is the third best on record in a match. The game played to-night was the first of three to be played for \$250 aside for each game. The others will be played January 17 and February 14 in this city.

THE EAMES MURDER CASE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., December 12.—The trial of Charles Higham, who shot Frederick W. Enmes on April 22, will begin here to-marrow. Eames was the pat-entee of a vacuum brake, and, while away, the officers Prosser & Son, of New York. A suft was begun which lasted several months, and finally a judgment favorable to Eames was rendered, but he was killed on going with the sheriff to take possession. The case causes much interest, owing to the respectability of the families of the prisoner and the deceased.

AN AUDIENCE NEEDLESSLY ALARMED.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—An intoxicated person in he gailery of the Academy of Music, last night, set up he cry of "Fire," and the large audience surged toward the exit doors; whereupon the manager had the exits on the main floor opened; and his efforts and those of the people on the stage succeeded in reassuring the audience. The galleries were emplied without any serious mishaps occurring. The man who raised the disturbance was placed under arrest.

THE TELEPHONE LITIGATION.

TRENTON, Dec. 12.-In the United States court here to-day an order was issued extending until December 17 the time in which the Overland Telephone Company must submit its affidavits to the American Bell Telephone Company in the case in which the latter company is complainant and the former defendant. An exception further allows until December 19 for the exception further allows a production of two affidavits.

A PLEA OF TEMPORARY INSANITY.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 12.-The trial of Merriam A. Montgomery for killing his little boy at Packardville about a year ago began yesterday. Mont-gomery has been anxious to have the trial come on, and is sanguine of an acquittal on the general defence of temporary or transient insanity.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. TRENTON, Dec. 12.-The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry continued its secret session this morning. In the afternoon a public meeting was held, and addresses were made by Professor Cook, State Geologist, and others. At the conclusion of the meeting the Grange

A CABLE COMPANY INCORPORATED.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The Commercial Cable Company, with a capital of \$4,000,000, was incorporated to-day. Its charter provides for the construct lines to all parts of the United States, Europe, Indies and South America.

KILLED FOR DEMANDING HIS PAY.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 12.-This evening an old one-armed negro was stabbed to death by Fayette Knight, colored. They quarreled about a drink of whiskey which the old man refused to pay for. Knight was arrested. He is believed to be the man who assaulted J. W. Pierson, a prominent man in Rankin County, last

SETTLING A CONTRACTOR'S DEBTS. New-London, Conn., Dec. 12.-D. C. Linscott, attorney for F. K. Ballou, Government contractor, was here to-day settling the claims of workmen employed in the quarry and on vessels controlled by Fallou. He paid 50 cents on the dollar.

CONSOLIDATING IRISH SOCIETIES. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12 .- A State convention

to amalgamate all the Irish organizations in Wisconsin in behalf of Ireland is in session here. DISTRIBUTING A BARREL OF CRACKERS.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Kimball performed an act of practical philanthropy yesterday in front of the City Hall. He divided a barrel of crackers among eighteen poor old women, in the presence of a large number of people. The women showered blessings on his head as they departed, each with a large basket full.

ANOTHER PACIFIC SLOPE COMPANY.

It is reported among insurance men that soon after the first of the year another Pacific Slope fire insurance company may apply for admission to this State.
Two California companies have come within a few weeks
—the Sun Fire and Commercial Fire, both of San Fran-

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A PENNSYLVANIA CRIMINAL ARRESTED. Baltimore, Dec. 12.—James Clarke, who escaped after conviction for burglary at Media, Pa., on December 3, was captured in this city to-day.

was captured in this city to-day.

THE DEBT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 12.—The statement showing the debt of the State of Pennsylvania up to December 1 has been prepared at the State Treasury. The total interest-bearing debt he \$19,043,700, and the debt bearing no interest \$175,083. The reduction of the debt during 1883 was \$500,300.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Maggie Hazard, the young woman who recently shot Charles field, a brakeman on the Falladelphia and Reading Railroad, and subsequently attempted to commit suicide, was given a hearing to-day and sheld in \$1,530 for trial. Jealousy was the cause of the shooting.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN BALTIMORE.

[IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—A fashlonable wedding took place this evening at St. Pauls Episcopal Church, the

PRICE THREE CENTS. Pastor, the Rev. J. B. Hodges officiating. The church MR. THOMPSON'S CONTRACTS.

PECULIAR SURETIES ACCEPTED.

SINGULAR RELATIONS OF CONTRACTORS.

MEN, SUPPOSED TO BE COMPETITORS, GOING ON BONDS FOR EACH OTHER. One of the significant peculiarities of the unbal-

anced bid contracts given out by the Public Works Department is the close pecuniary relations existing between competing contractors. A glance at the contracts already analyzed in The Tribune will show that the unbalanced bids are confined to a few persons. These men secure the contracts on which the city has lost most the money.

When a contractor makes a bid ke must submit at the same time the names of two surcties to go on his bond for the faithful execution of the contract. It often happens that a contractor goes on the bond of his competitor. In fact this is a regular thing with the contractors on unbalanced bids, although they are supposed to be competitors in business. If a contractor is himself unable to do a piece of work at a lower price than his bid, it is remarkable that he can afford to become surety on the bond of a successful competitor. Among the contractors who regularly go on the bonds of competitors in business are a number of those whose names have already been published in THE TRIBUNE. John Brady became bondsman for Nutt & Kearns and John Phelan. James Slattery became bondsman for John Phelan, Henry Tone, Denis McGrath and D. K. Gallagher, and in fact, they all became sureties one for another. Michael Finn was surety for John Phelan, M. J. Kane, Patrick Reilly, J. D. Miner and others. Sometimes a person whose name does not appear as a contractor will be surety at the same time for several different contractors. Thus Patrick Sheehy is surety for Patrick Mulholland, George F. Woodward, Nutt & Kearns, J. A. Develin, Edward Bradburn, Michael Shannon and others. In connection with the same contractors Alderman E. C. Sheehy frequently appears as surety. Charles Jones is surety for Nutt & Kearns, J. A. Develin, Vincent Clark, J. W. O'Grady and other contractors. The regular sureties of John McKim are two well-known contractors in the Public Works Department, Maurice B. Flynn and Charles H. Field. Instances of these friendly pecuniary relations between competing contractors are

MR. THOMPSON'S EFFORTS TO MISLEAD. VAIN ATTEMPT TO FIND HIS "BORINGS"-HIS

PECULIAR STAFF OF "INSPECTORS." In his reply to the exposures made in regard to the contracts in his department Commissioner

Thompson on Monday said: Thompson on Monday said:

To prevent in the future as far as possible the injurious operation of unbalanced bids, I included in the department estimate which I submitted to the Beard of Estimate and Apportionment on the 1st of September, the sum of \$10,000, which has been allowed in the provisional estimate, to enable the Department to make borings to ascertain more accurately the relative quantities of rock excavation for and earth excavation for sewers and grading works.

and grading works. The only item in Mr. Thompson's department es-The only item in Mr. Thompson's department estimate bearing on this question is the following:
For surveys, maps etc., for street openings and new streets, \$15,000. The department is by law required to familis surveys and papers for legal proceedings to open streets and for similar work required by the Board of Street opening and improvements in laying out new streets. That Board has now under consideration several important improvements for which very extensive and claborate surveys and maps will have to be made. The sum obove named is needed for the performance of these works.

It will be seen that Mr. Thompson's effort to make it appear that he was applying for an appropriation to make "borings" in order to make correct estimates and save the city from the enormous losses it has met under his administration was like his estimates, misleading. The work of making maps for legal proceedings and for the Board of Street Openings is an entirely different matter from preparing estimates on contracts. There is not one word in his departmental estimate sent to the Board of Apportionment about "borings" or mbalanced bids, and no such separate item of \$10,000 is mentioned; and if it has been allowed in the provisional estimate, it has been covered up in such a way that at least some of the members of the Board are unaware of the fact.

AMPLE PROVISION FOR PAYMENT ALREADY," There is sufficient provision by law now for paying for the work of preparing estimates and the cost is met by the issue of bonds, and not out of an cost is met by the issue of bonds, and not out of an appropriation. That the pay is ample is shown by the sums paid to some of the men who do the work, and who are not on the regular pay rolls of the department. In an examination of the books of the Finance Department for three months, it was accrtained that W. V. Smith was paid in that time \$2,596 for this work of surveying on different contracts, that is at the rate of \$10,000 a year, which is pretty good pay for a man who has other employment besides that he receives from the city.

"INSPECTORS WHO DO NOT INSPECT."

"INSPECTORS WHO DO NOT INSPECT."! In the suppressed testimony taken before the Sente committee, which investigated the Public Works department, it was proved that Patrick Brown. department, it was proved that Patrick Brown while receiving per diear pay as an "inspector" in the Public Works department, was also receiving pay as an inspector of election in Yonkers. Whether or not a contractor properly does his work depends upon the watchfulness of the inspectors. From such a circumstance as that mentioned it will not be a cause for wonder that contracts have been paid for in full in the Public Works Department and afterwards discovered not to have been completed. Mr. Thompson has a large force of "inspectors," many of them well-known politicians, who are paid by the issue of bonds and not from an appropriation. At one time he has had nearly one hundred "inspectors" in his employ who were paid out of the street improvement fund. Some of these men in reality do nothing for months at a time.

THE SALVATION ARMY DISTURBANCES,

THE ARMY SINGS TO THE JUDGE-DECISION DE-FERRED UNTIL PRIDAY.

New-Haven, Dec. 12 .- The trial of the Salvation Army in the City Court drew a large andlence.
When the charge was read the Army stood up and
answered in unison: "Not guilty." After testimony about inging and shouting, Officer Sullivan stated that he considered the so s blasphemous. Detective Brewer did not consider it a religious exercise. Captain Dinah Johnson, of the Army, said its object was to persuado men and women to make their peace with Gol and give up serving the devil. Permission being given the Army stood up and sang :

i up and saig:

"I'm a soldier, bound for glory;
I'm soldier marching on.
Come and hear me can my slovy.
All who long in sin have gone.
I love Jesus, halleinjah! I love Jesus, yes I do."

Evangelist John C. Collins and Mr. Mossman, City Missionary, while not testifying, were permitted to speak Missionary, which not testifying, were permitted to speak in behalf of the Salvation Army and their work. Judge Deming said he would take until Friday to decide the case, and he asked Captain Johnson and his followers to refrain from perading in the meantime. Attorney Strouss promised that they would not parade. The Army left the court in high spirits and repaired to their barracks, where they setup a song jubilee.

THE BOSTON CITY ELECTION.

Boston, Dec. 12 .- Of the twelve Aldermen elected here yesterday ten were upon the Citizens' and Republican tickets. The Council will be composed of 36 Republicans, 33 Democrats and 3 Independent Democrats. The vote against license was unexpectedly large being 12,526, against 23,050 in favor. General A. P. Martin's majority for mayor is 1,543. A recount of the votes cast for Aldermen Stabbins and Leichton will have to be made; the latter, who is the regular Bemocratic candidate, having but nine votes more than the former. There is also a small margin between the votes cast for Hayden, Curtis and Morton. being 12,526, against 23,050 in favor. General A. P.

A DOOMED MAN SAYS HE REPENTS.

MACON, Miss., Dec. 12 .- Norris Bell, colored, was hanged this afternoon here for the murder of his wife last July. He said that he repented the crime, and he felt that God would be merciful to him.